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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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On the conſtant ſucceſſive IMPROVEMENT *of the* WORLD *by* TIME.

TIME, Age, Reflection, do Wonders in the World. They conſtantly place, before the attentive Eye, a new Creation of Things; and theſe are Truths in various ſucceſſive Shapes, whether we conſider them as Leſſons of Virtue, for the Improvement of our moral Conduct, or as Utilities and Embelliſhments in Life, by the Diſcovery of Arts and Sciences. To ſpeak according to the Narrowneſs of our Ideas, there ſeem to have been only two Things in the Choice of the Deity when he determined to create Mankind, either to place them in a certain ſubordinate Degree of Happineſs, with Power to promote themſelves to higher Degrees, or to have given them the higheſt poſſible Happineſs at once. This laſt, it is likely, is the very Thing which all who are diſſatisfied with their preſent Condition long for, but, indeed, if carefully attended to, will perhaps be found to be an impoſſible Caſe; for it ſeemingly implies a Contradiction, even for infinite Power itſelf, to make any poſitive Degree of Happineſs, how great ſoever, the greateſt poſſible. Between what is infinite, and the next Step to it, there muſt always be an immeaſurable Void, which will ever afford Room for the Suppoſition of going farther and farther, without coming to any determinate End. So that the only Way which our beneficent Creator had of communicating the greateſt Happineſs to his Creatures was by ſetting no Bounds to it, but allowing us to go on from one Degree of Truth to another, from one Degree of Perfection to another, in an endleſs Progreſſion. Had the Deity placed us in any fixed determined Degree of Happineſs, with Underſtanding enough to ſee that there might be higher Degrees, we ſhould have been Loſers by this Appointment.

If it be ſaid, that, even allowing this progreſſive State to be the beſt, we might have ſet out from a higher Step in the Scale, it might be anſwered, that, wherever the firſt Step was taken there would lie the ſame Matter of Complaint againſt it as againſt the preſent.

In Fact, if we were to be placed in a State of Morality, that is, in ſuch a State as to be able, by our own Choice, to become the Authors of our own Happineſs or Miſery, ſuch an Allotment of Things, as at preſent obtains, ſeems in ſome Sort neceſſary, where the Balance is pretty near equally ſuſpended; ſo that there ſhould be no great Force upon the Will, or Prepoliency in Favour of one Side more than the other. All that is wanting, or can be deſired, in ſuch a State, is, that the Proportion of Good may appear ſo ſufficiently above the bad that we may, with Reaſon, conclude the Deity had our Happineſs in View at Creation. And if it ſhould be farther evident that this Happineſs is growing daily greater, by the Diſcovery of the many important Truths Length of Time has drawn out of the Womb of Obſcurity, we have the faireſt Argument, which Analogy can afford, that it will continue ever to do ſo; which is alſo greatly ſtrengthened by that Stretch and Tendency which every One muſt experience in his Mind to get forward, by that Appetency after future good Things, that Graſping after Happineſs, that lies ſtill beyond our Reach, which was certainly never implanted in our Nature merely to mock and diſappoint us.

Beings of a Day, as we are, can, however, form but imperfect Notions of ſuch vaſt Deſigns as are, and have been, the Buſineſs of Eternity. Notwithſtanding our boaſted Privilege of looking before and after, all, we can clearly ſay, is juſt the narrow Spot that lies around us; one Scene, perhaps, or leſs, of the great Drama in which all Mankind are merely Players, and have their Exits and their Entries. And it matters not at all whether one Man has a longer Part in this Scene than another, as they will both ſo ſoon quit it to enter on the next; and we muſt ſtay the concluding Act, to know whether exact poetick Juſtice has been done or not. Enough for us, if we can, in the mean Time, learn, from what is paſt, what is moſt likely to be hereafter; if we can ſee juſt a diſtant Opening of the Plot, enough to lead us to gueſs, with Probability, at the Cataſtrophe.

If then, from thoſe Parts which have been already acted, we can diſcover a Tendency for better Diſcoveries in Things by Time and Reflection, we may reſt ſatisfied, and ſafely conclude, that they will for ever go on in the ſame Way; that the World is, and has been continually, from the firſt Notice we have of it, in a State of Improvement, with Regard to every Particular that can be thought to raiſe or dignify our Nature; that it is now, in all Reſpects of that Sort, better than ever it was before; and that conſequently the common Notion many give into, "that Virtue, and "with it Happineſs, the Arts, and, in ſhort, every Thing which gives "a Grace and Dignity to Life, has long been upon the Decline," is equally falſe and frivolous.

One of the principal Reaſons for this Opinion ſeems to have been the unfair Compariſon which is uſually made between preſent Virtues and Vices and thoſe which are paſt.

Do we not hear of more Vices being practiſed now than formerly were, and fewer Virtues, is a Queſtion which almoſt every One is ready to aſk; and from thence it is an eaſy Step to the Concluſion, "that conſequently "the Manners of Men are plainly in a State of Degeneracy." If the World has been really making a continual Progreſs to greater Degrees of Perfection, how is it poſſible that Men ſhould ſo far overlook its Advances as to think and ſay it has been daily growing worſe? In what Light are we to look upon thoſe Improvements which, ſo far from becoming Matter of common Obſervation, have not been viſible enough to prevent a Concluſion which entirely overthrows the very Suppoſition of their Exiſtence?

This may paſs, with ſome, for very plauſible arguing; but it will be found, perhaps, on due Inquiry, to have, in Fact, no other Foundation than this: We feel the Effects of preſent Vices, and therefore they excite in us ſtrong Emotions of Indignation; whereas we can look at thoſe, which are paſt, as unmoved as we are unhurt by them.

Neither let any One think it a ſufficient Reply to this to ſay, "that for "the ſame Reaſon we ſhould eſtimate alſo at a higher Rate preſent Vir-"tues, as we are in like Manner immediately ſenſible of their good Effect;" which if we did, it muſt be owned we ſhould ſtill keep the Balance fair and even. But, unluckily, the Propoſition which aſſerts, "that we are more "ſtrongly affected by what we ſee and feel than by what we hear or "read of," is only true in a partial Reſpect, as we ſhall find by attending to the different Proceſs which Virtue and Vice make in our Affections.

Actions that ſhock us do indeed affect us more by happening in our Time, in our own Country, and in our own Neighbourhood, than when they happen at a Diſtance; as we are by theſe Means made acquainted with many little Circumſtances that increaſe our Horrour, but yet are too trivial for Hiſtory or Relation to particulariſe, which generally gives us Things only in the Groſs. But it is not equally true that thoſe of a better Kind affect us in the ſame Manner. In the Caſe of the preſent Vices, we tremble for our Friends, our Families, and ourſelves; and as ſcarce any One thinks himſelf concerned to extenuate their heinous Quality, except the Actors of them, or their Aſſociates, for whom it is uſually dangerous too, and always of little Conſequence to appear in the Defence, they receive no Alleviation but ſuch as Time brings, which commonly blots out ſome of the worſt Circumſtances attending them. People, too, when the Danger is over, begin, with greater Calmneſs, to conſider Things, and make Allowances; till, at Length, Crimes of the blackeſt Hue loſe their moſt frightful Features, and appear with a ſofter Aſpect and a fairer Complexion.

The Proceſs is by no Means the ſame with Reſpect to good Actions: As the former, when preſent, are more ſhocking; ſo, in the ſame Circumſtances, the latter appear leſs ſtriking. It has long ago been diſcovered, though not ſufficiently attended to, "that Virtue, inſtead of "affording greater Pleaſure the nearer it comes to our View, has a ſtrange "Kind of Property to hurt the Eye of the immediate Beholder, and is ſcarce "ever ſeen in its full Beauty and Perfection but through the Medium of "Hiſtory." This gives a Shape and Roundneſs to it; which, on Account of the Blaze it occaſions, preſent Beholders cannot ſo well diſtinguiſh.

Envy too, and a Thouſand other Circumſtances, ſuch as Party Quarrels and Family Connexions, ſtep in between the living Man of Worth and his due Commendation; but when he is once gone, he has removed the hardeſt Obſtacle which ſtood in his Rival's Way to Greatneſs. To make him Amends for their former niggardly and unwilling Allowance of that Honour which his Merits might have juſtly claimed, Men are eager to heap even unmerited Praiſes on his Memory; eſpecially as they are but too apt to hope they ſhall, by this Means, leſſen the Pretenſions of thoſe who, on the preſent Stage, are treading after him in the Path of Glory.

The Caſe muſt therefore be altered when Hiſtory has taken the Honours of the Dead under its Protection. This, in Proportion as it is written at a farther Diſtance from the Time when a great Man lived, clears off more and more of that Obloquy and Detraction which ſullied his living Glory. Thoſe Spots which, ſeen too nearly, intercepted ſo much of his true Brightneſs, in this new Poſition gradually diſappear, until at length there is Nothing left but the fair and amiable Picture of his Virtue; which muſt always ſtrike, when viewed in its true Light. And, if it has the farther good Fortune to fall into a Poet's Hands, it is ſet off and adorned with every Grace that may give it a ſuperiour Luſtre; with every Stroke and Touch of Art that may attract Attention, or win Admiration from all who ſee it.

But, in the main, it may ſerve to little Purpoſe to trace out the Sources from which Men have probably derived their common Notion, that the World has been growing worſe and worſe continually; as it may almoſt be Argument enough, to ſhow its Falſehood, juſt to obſerve, that, had it been true, there muſt have been an End of the World, and its Wickedneſs too, before this Time. It is ſuch a down-hill Road to Ruin and Perdition, that, had Men entered upon it, had they begun to decline in Virtue and Perfection, ſo early and ſo faſt as Complaints would make them, they muſt, long ere this, have reached the loweſt Pitch of Degeneracy, and the Bands by which Society is held together had been all long ago looſened and deſtroyed. Thanks to the Chriſtian Religion, which maintains and ſupports the Cauſe of Virtue; whilſt, at the ſame Time, it lays the Axe to the Root of every Vice. Men, enveloped in the Cloud of animal Appetite, may decry its Dogmas of Faith; but its tranſcendent Morality argues its divine Origin, and, ſuperiour to all Opponents, it will improve Mankind in Goodneſs, it will continue to make and keep them happy, to the End of the World.

It is therefore really true that we are now in Poſſeſſion of greater Advantages than God ever gave to Men before. Learning and Arts are at preſent in a diffuſed State, under the Care and Protection of ſeveral different Governments, all jealous of maintaining their reſpective Share; and the Conſequence ſhould be, on our Part, greater Degrees of Virtue to deſerve, and of Diligence to improve, them.

It can hardly be neceſſary, One ſhould think, to explain what One means by ſuch common Terms as Science and the Arts of Life. Leſt, however, any Miſtake ſhould be made, I mean by Science all that Knowledge which Mankind are poſſeſſed of, by what Means ſoever, or of whatever Sort it be; and by the Arts of Life I underſtand the practical Productions of Science into Uſe, comprehending all thoſe various Inventions which contribute, in any Degree, to ſupply Men either with Neceſſaries, Conveniencies, Elegancies, or even Amuſements.

That Arts and Sciences have been, upon the Whole, in an improving State, from the Beginning of the World to this Time, is, ſtrictly, to be proved only by the Authority of Hiſtory, or Matter of Fact, as it ſtands related there; yet ſuch a Degree of Probability ariſes, from the very Nature of the Thing, as may make it ſeem unneceſſary to attempt a direct and formal Proof.

For if, as ſacred Hiſtory informs us, Mankind derived its Being from two original Parents, how neceſſarily muſt theſe two, ignorant and unſkilled at firſt, unleſs they were to live by mere Inſtinct only, make daily Advances in ſome new Diſcoveries, either of what was needful or convenient for them, allowing them to have received from their Maker ſome ſlight Information about what was fit for them to eat, what they ſhould do, or what avoid. Would their own Experience, think you, make no Addition to theſe firſt Impreſſions, this ſo ſcanty Fund of Knowledge? Would not they find, towards the Cloſe of Life, that they knew much more than they did at the Beginning of it? Would they not perceive, that, had they known Things at firſt as well as they did then, they would have got through Life more comfortably than they had done? And would not they treaſure up thoſe Documents of Experience, as uſeful Leſſons to their Children? Theſe Queſtions are ſo very clear, that they contain their Anſwers. Their Children then, even ſuppoſing them not to make all the Uſe of Inſtruction which they might, would certainly, by this Means, ſet out in the World with much greater Advantages than their Parents had done; and in a Succeſſion of Generations, ſuppoſing the natural Abilities of Mankind to be the ſame, this muſt continue for ever to be the Caſe.

Now let us ſuppoſe Mankind to be ſo far increaſed, by Degrees, as to have become, at firſt, too numerous for one Family, and, afterwards, for one Country to contain. Neceſſity, in this Caſe, would oblige the too populous Commonwealth to diſcharge itſelf of a Part of its cumberous Weight, and to ſend away ſome of its ſuperfluous Inhabitants, in Places which were before uninhabited, in Climates too which differed much from that they left, in Soil, Fruits, and Temperature. Theſe new Adventurers, then, to make their Subſiſtence eaſy and comfortable, muſt, beſides the Principles they brought from home with them, ſet themſelves, with all Diligence, to find out and learn many other Things both uſeful and neceſſary to be known; and this, again, would give Riſe to ſeveral new and valuable Diſcoveries.

If we ſuppoſe, laſtly, theſe ſeparate Communities to be arrived at the higheſt Degree of Perfection, which, independently of each other, they were capable of attaining, how vaſtly would they all be improved by a mutual Intercourſe with each other, and that in Proportion to the Eaſe and Frequency of this Intercourſe? What a Number of Things would be found in Uſe among one People that had never been thought of by others, which yet might be introduced into their Practice with the greateſt Succeſs?

Whoever conſiders how much the Art of Navigation, the grand Means of Conveyance from one Country to another, has lately been improved by the Invention of the Compaſs, and, in Conſequence of this, how much Commerce has been extended (whoſe Intereſt it is to be acquainted, as much as poſſible, with the Ways and Manners of different People, whoſe Buſineſs it is to ſupply the Wants of one Nation with the Superfluities of another, nay whoſe Study it is even to make Superfluities) will eaſily ſee, and allow, how much the Advantages which modern Times have derived from this Intercourſe muſt exceed any which could be obtained from it heretofore.

If any One thinks that Sciences have not reaped the ſame Benefit by this Means which Arts have, it muſt be merely becauſe he looks upon Science to be built on different Foundations from thoſe of Nature and Experience; for, otherwiſe, the Improvements of them both muſt have been nearly equal.

The Eaſt, however well ſuited it was for the firſt Race of Mankind to make their Appearance in (as by its genial Warmth there would be a Kind of ſpontaneous Production of Fruits for their Subſiſtence) or however well it might be calculated for the ſpeedy Diſperſion of Mankind (as it conſiſted chiefly of fruitful Vales, too narrow for an increaſing Multitude to dwell in, and diſjoined from each other by large extenſive Deſerts) it muſt be, for the ſame Reaſons, ill adapted to any conſiderable Improvement. The ſame Heat which was favourable to the Fruits of the Earth would be extremely injurious to the Strength of the Body, which would become languid and averſe to Labour, the chief Sinew of all Art and Induſtry. That large Extent of Continent too, with ſuch vaſt Deſerts in it, would render all Trade and Commerce extremely hazardous and inconvenient; by which Means the Arts would be deprived of their principal Support and Encouragement.

Greece and Italy partook, in ſome Reſpects, though in a leſs Degree, of the Inconveniencies of the Eaſt; and therefore, though their Advancements in Art were carried conſiderably beyond the narrow Bounds of their eaſtern Predeceſſors, they muſt fall ſhort of what we, their more weſtern, or rather more northern Succeſſours, have arrived at. And if there be any Truth in the old Proverb, "that Neceſſity is the Mother of Invention," the moſt numerous Productions of Art are always to be expected in thoſe Places where the Defects of Nature are the greateſt. What could make the Dutchman ingenious but Neceſſity? And what but Ingenuity could make ſuch a Marſh as he lives in not only a habitable Country, but one which, a few Years ago, could vie with the greateſt and proudeſt State in Europe?

However, though Neceſſity be the ſtrongeſt Motive to put Men upon the firſt Trials of their Skill, yet this End is ſoon ſatisfied; and the Arts require a better Paymaſter, and much higher Encouragement, than it can give to ſhow themſelves in any Degree of Perfection. It will follow, from hence, that, of all Places, Arts muſt flouriſh moſt in thoſe where Nature has been rather ſparing in her choiceſt Gifts, and yet the Genius and Riches of the Inhabitants incline them much to Luxury and Pleaſure.

If the Situation of ſuch a Place ſhould, moreover, afford Opportunity for an extenſive Commerce, and the Quantity of what are called Staple Commodities ſhould, farther, make this Commerce an advantageous One (ſo that even in acquiring Elegancies Men acquire freſh Opulence, the Means of getting more) here it is that Arts muſt naturally attain to the higheſt Summit of Improvement.

The Cloud of Darkneſs which, after the Diſſolution of the Roman Empire, ſo fatal to Letters, overſpread the Face of all human Affairs, makes a moſt dreadful Void in the Hiſtory of Science, though it was but the natural Conſequence of one Nation's arrogating to itſelf ſupreme Dominion; which is no otherwiſe to be acquired, or maintained, by thoſe who attempt it, than by carefully keeping to themſelves all Learning, Riches, and Means of Power, from the reſt of Mankind, who are to be their Slaves, and conſequently they and Learning muſt fall together. This, it is to be hoped, will never again be the Caſe. It cannot, at leaſt, happen by the ſame Means, ſo long as there are rival Nations, jealous of each other's Greatneſs; and whoſe Intereſt it is, and is known to be, to maintain what is called a Balance of Power.

From this Cloud, Mankind, ſome Years ago, happily emerged, and have recovered enough of ancient Learning, if not to ſatisfy their Curioſity, at leaſt to inform them of almoſt every Thing material that was known in the World before. The Space included between this Era and the preſent is what, in general, goes under the Denomination of modern Times, when they are mentioned with Reference to former Ages; but it is equally true, that we have been improving from that Time to this.

What Compariſon then ſhall we inſtitute between ancient Knowledge and modern Acquiſitions, when the whole Sum of the former makes but, as it were, the Baſis on which the latter are built? We can eaſily make all that Men formerly knew our own, and then, without being tired with any previous Search, with all our Vigour freſh about us, can from thence ſet out on new Diſcoveries; which we are ſtill more likely to attain to, becauſe we can calmly look down from our Eminence, and ſee where they who went before us were miſled and loſt their Way, can correct their Miſtakes, avoid their Errours, and mark out, and purſue, with leſs Embarraſſment, the direct Road which leads to Truth.

From the London Weekly Journal, *March* 2, 1771.

IN an infant growing Society, the Sympathy which is felt for the injured, and the Diſorder which ariſes from Oppreſſion and Violence, ſuggeſt the Idea of Reſtraint, and of Laws. The Individual gives up a Part of his natural Right, and is protected, in Return, both in his Perſon and in his Property. In the Selection of thoſe to whom he ſubmits, he is not guided by Chance, or by Caprice; he looks for Men who poſſeſs permanent and reſpectable Qualities, and he is eaſily diſpoſed to pay Submiſſion and Obedience where he has placed his Veneration. The Office of a King is then elective, and not hereditary. He continues to govern while his Conduct is prudent and wiſe, and when it ceaſes to be ſo he ceaſes to reign.

It perpetually happens, however, in the Revolutions of Society, that Governments paſs from being elective to be hereditary. The Imagination proceeds, with an eaſy Tranſition, from the Father to the Son. The People conceive a Gratitude for the Advantages which they have received from the Adminiſtration of an able Monarch, and they are diſpoſed to reſpect his Poſterity. Hence the Deſcendent of a Prince is inveſted in his Place; and what ought perpetually to be an Object of the Choice of the People, is made a Matter of Claim. Kingdoms become Eſtates, and deſcend in Succeſſion. Birth, and not the Poſſeſſion of Wiſdom, or political Talents, gives a Title to the moſt important, the moſt difficult, and the moſt honourable Office in Society.

In an elective Monarchy, the Prince, ever attentive to exert that Capacity to which he owed his Elevation, is active and enterpriſing. He is watchful over the Intereſts of his People, and forms Proſpects for their Grandeur and Proſperity. The Citizens then riſe from the loweſt Rank to the higheſt; and Courage, Ability, and Virtue, are the only Roads that lead to Preferment. It is in this Situation that Nations advance to Greatneſs and Empire.

In an hereditary Kingdom, the Monarch, accuſtomed to Eaſe and Splendour, neglects the Duties of a Station for which he is not indebted to his Merit. He gives himſelf up to Inaction and Repoſe, or employs himſelf in the Gratification of private and ignoble Paſſions. The bright Days of a Nation are now at an End. Pimps, Paraſites, and Informers, engroſs every publick Honour. The People, neglected and deſpiſed, loſe, in Time, the Spirit of Liberty. Chains are forged for them, and they become effeminate and obſcure.

During the Anglo-Saxon Conſtitution, the Kings of England were elective; and when they infringed upon Liberty by their Ambition, or were unequal to the arduous Taſk of Government, their Authority was ſet aſide. Sagacity in Council, and Conduct in the Field, were then more requiſite in Monarchs than illuſtrious Deſcent. The Pretenſions of Edgar Atheling, it is well known, were neglected to make Way for the Advancement of a Subject. The royal Blood which ran in his Veins could not balance the Merits of Harold; who mounted a Throne to which he was called by the moſt honourable of all Titles, the Election of a free People.

But the Battle of Haſtings gave a fatal Blow to the Saxon Manners and Government, and to the Liberty of Engliſhmen. The Norman Inſtitutions were then introduced into England; our Kings became hereditary; and from this Period, the Spirit of Democracy ſeems, with a few Exceptions, to have conſtantly given Way to the Encroachments of Tyranny.

The Conceſſions granted by Magna Charta, ſo much vaunted, ſo often appealed to, and generally ſo little underſtood, were diſgraceful to King John, but of no permanent Utility to the Kingdom. The Rights of the People were invaded in the ſucceeding Reign; the Reſentment of the Barons was again excited; and Henry III. confirmed Privileges which his Succeſſours were eager to infringe.

Edward I. elated by the Succeſs of his Arms, haughty and cruel, was not diſpoſed to ſoften the Spirit of Liberty among his People; and his Son and Succeſſour, Edward II. addicted to Favourites, and totally unqualified for the Station of a Prince, involved his Country in the moſt tragical Diſorders. Even the glorious Reign of Edward III. was not free from domeſtick Diſturbance; and amidſt the Wars and Contentions occaſioned by the Deſcendents of the Dukes of Lancaſter and York, his third and

Sons, the Spirit of Democracy was baniſhed from among the People; who ambitiouſly contended to ſupport the two famous Factions, known under the Names of the Red and White Roſes. They ſhould have returned to their ancient Method of Election; they ſhould have ſet aſide the Pretenſions of the Chiefs; and England would not have been deluged with Blood for near a Century.

Richard II. had neither Capacity nor Honeſty; Henry IV. governed his Subjects more by Terrour than Affection; and under both, the royal Prerogative was rather increaſed than diminiſhed. Henry V. able and ambitious, added to the Pretenſions of the Crown; and, if the Incapacity of Henry VI. rendered him of little Importance, the Conduct of his Queen was exorbitant and tyrannical, and introduced thoſe Diſorders which paved the Way for the Uſurpation of Richard III.

Henry VII. by introducing the Alienation of Property in Land, diſabled the Nobles from oppoſing his Meaſures; and the Reign of Henry VIII. was as abſolute as that of an eaſtern Deſpot. The Government of Mary was not leſs violent and ſanguinary. The Adminiſtration of Elizabeth was attended with Advantages, but theſe Advantages did not reſpect the Liberty of the Subject. King James was quite enamoured of Prerogative, and inculcated in his unfortunate Son thoſe Maxims which brought him to the Scaffold. The Death of Charles opened the Way for the Advancement of Cromwell, who governed without Controul; and the Tyranny of the Proteſtorſhip was ſucceeded by the Return of Royalty. The People had it in their Power to new model the Government, and loſt the Opportunity. Charles II. though indolent, and addicted to Pleaſure, was yet ſagacious and political. He promoted the Intereſt of the Crown, by removing every Suſpicion from the People. His Sceptre paſſed, with Tranquillity, into the Hands of the Duke of York. James II. was ambitious, but poſſeſſed no political Talents. His Pride did not allow him to conceal his Views. Revengeful, obſtinate, and cruel, he could not deſiſt from Enterpriſes of which it was eaſy to foreſee the Conſequences. He fled from a Throne, under the Ruins of which he ſhould have periſhed; and the Engliſh had another Opportunity to make their Crown elective. The Cabals of a Faction prevailed over the Proſpect of Liberty, and the Prince of Orange was called to the Government of England. King William, of a dark and ſevere Diſpoſition, diſtruſtful and jealous, inflexible, and ignorant of the People whom he was to govern, acted rather with the Caprice and Humour of a Tyrant than the Tenderneſs of a Prince who reſpects his People and the Laws. Men protected in their religious Rights felt too ſtrongly the Obligation, and were not ſufficiently careful to attend to their civil Privileges. The Reſerve of this Monarch was explained into political Diſcernment and Prudence; and though he ſcarce ever attempted a Siege which he did not raiſe, and never fought a Battle which he did not loſe, he has been extolled as a Prodigy of Heroiſm.

The immediate Succeſſours of William did not relinquiſh the Plan of adding to the regal Prerogatives; and at preſent, we have to dread, it is thought, the Encroachments of a Power that would overthrow every Claim of the Subject. In the conſtant War which has ſubſiſted between the King and the People ſince the Conqueſt of the Duke of Normandy, we may perceive the Diſadvantage of an hereditary Form of Adminiſtration; but though the People, at preſent, complain of Grievances and Infringements, we truſt that they are rather alarmed than oppreſſed. In thoſe Junctures, however, of a State, when Indignities are carried to Extremity, and when the moſt valuable Rights of the People are invaded, they look into Hiſtory; and contemplating the elective Form, and the Liberty of the Saxon Conſtitution, may perceive a Remedy to their Calamities. The ſacred Flame that burns in the Boſom of the Patriot will, in ſuch a Situation, be tranſported from one Citizen to another; one glorious Effort will remove them from the Attempts of Tyranny, and place them under a Government where the Prince will owe to his Merit his Advancement, and the Continuance of his Dignity.

Of the Laws, of Puniſhments, and of Exile, in RUSSIA. *From Abbe* d'Auteroche's *Journey to* SIBERIA.

M. VOLTAIRE tells us, in his Hiſtory of Ruſſia, that in 1722 Peter I. finiſhed the new Code of Laws begun in 1718, and improved under the Empreſs Elizabeth. Peter I. forbad all the Judges, on Pain of Death, to deviate from this Code, or to ſubſtitute their private Opinions to the general Law. This ſevere Decree was fixed up, and is ſtill poſted in all the Courts of Judicature throughout the Empire. He alſo forbad the Judges, under the ſame Penalties, to receive any Fees, and every Man in Office to accept of any Preſents. Moens de la Croix, Chamberlain to the Empreſs Catharine, and his Siſter, Madame de Balc, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Empreſs, being convicted of having taken Preſents, Moens was condemned to be beheaded; and his Siſter, a Favourite of the Empreſs, to receive eleven Strokes of the Knout.

This Severity is greatly relaxed, ſince the Death of Peter I. All the Provinces I have paſſed through have their own Courts of Juſtice, which are called Chanceries. The Tribunals relating to civil and criminal Matters depend upon the Senate, and upon the College of Juſtice. I have obſerved that, in all Courts of Chancery at any Diſtance from the Capital, Juſtice was almoſt publickly ſold; and the poor Man, though innocent, was generally ſacrificed to the wealthy Criminal.

Since the Acceſſion of the Empreſs Elizabeth to the Throne of Ruſſia, the Puniſhments are reduced to two Kinds, the Padogi and the Knout.

The Padogi are conſidered in Ruſſia merely as a Correction of the Police, exerciſed on the Soldier by military Diſcipline, by the Nobility on their Servants, and by Perſons in Authority over all ſuch as are under their Command.

I ſaw this Puniſhment inflicted at my Return from Tobolſky to St. Peterſburg. I looked out of a Window, on hearing Somebody cry out in the Yard, where I ſaw two Ruſſian Slaves pulling a Girl of fourteen or fifteen Years of Age by the Arms. She was tall, and well made. By her Dreſs, ſhe appeared to belong to ſome good Family. Her Head, dreſſed without a Cap, was reclined backwards. Her Eyes, fixed on one Perſon, pleaded for Mercy; which her Beauty ſhould ſeem to have enſured to her, independent of her Tears. Nevertheleſs, the Ruſſians led her into the Middle of the Yard, and in an Inſtant ſtripped her to the Waiſt. They then laid her proſtrate on the Ground, and placed themſelves on their Knees; one of them holding her Head tight between his Knees, and the other the lower Part of her Body. Rods were then brought, which they continued conſtantly applying on the Back of this Girl, until ſome One cried out enough. This unfortunate Victim was then raiſed, ſo diſfigured that ſhe was ſcarcely to be known; her Face, and her whole Body, being covered with Blood and Dirt. This ſevere Puniſhment led me to imagine that the young Girl had been guilty of ſome very flagrant Offence. Some Days after I learned that ſhe was a Lady's waiting Maid, and that her Miſtreſs's Huſband had ordered her to be puniſhed in that Manner on Account of ſome Neglect. In any other Part of the Word, ſhe might perhaps have been turned away, if her Miſtreſs had happened to be in an ill Humour. The Ruſſians think themſelves obliged to treat their Servants thus in Order to make them faithful. Theſe unhappy Slaves, finding ſo many petty Tyrants in their Maſters, are obliged, on this Account, to live in perpetual Miſtruſt; ſo that, even in the Midſt of their Families, they are under a Neceſſity of being conſtantly on their Guard with every One who comes near them.

I never ſaw the Puniſhment of the Knout inflicted; but as I was going over St. Peterſburg with a Foreigner, who conducted me to ſee all the Curioſities in the City, we ſtopped upon the Spot where Madam Lapouchin had ſuffered this Puniſhment. The Foreigner had been preſent on this Occaſion, and was ſtill ſo much affected with the Affair that he gave me a particular Account of it on the very Spot. I ſhall relate the Incident as he told it to me.

Every Body who has been at St. Peterſburg knows that Madam Lapouchin was one of the fineſt Women belonging to the Court of the Empreſs Elizabeth. She was intimately connected with a foreign Ambaſſadour, then engaged in a Conſpiracy. Madam Lapouchin, who was ſuppoſed to be an Accomplice, was condemned, by the Empreſs Elizabeth, to undergo the Puniſhment of the Knout. She appeared at the Place of Execution in a genteel Undreſs, which contributed ſtill to heighten her Beauty. The Sweetneſs of her Countenance, and her Vivacity, were ſuch as might indicate Indiſcretion, but not even the Shadow of Guilt; although I have been aſſured, by every Perſon of whom I have made Inquiry, that ſhe was really guilty. Young, lovely, admired, and ſought for at the Court, of which ſhe was the Life and Spirit, inſtead of the Number of Admirers her Beauty uſually drew after her, ſhe then ſaw herſelf ſurrounded by Executioners. She looked on them with Aſtoniſhment, ſeeming to doubt whether ſuch Preparations were intended for her. One of the Executioners then pulled off a Kind of Cloak which covered her Boſom. Her Modeſty taking the Alarm, made her ſtart back a few Steps. She turned pale, and burſt into Tears. Her Clothes were ſoon after ſtripped off, and in a few Moments ſhe was quite naked to the Waiſt, expoſed to the eager Looks of a vaſt Concourſe of People profoundly ſilent. One of the Executioners then ſeized her by both Hands, and turning Half round threw her on his Back, bending forwards, ſo as to raiſe her a few Inches from the Ground. The other Executioner then laid Hold of her delicate Limbs with his rough Hands, hardened at the Plough, and, without any Remorſe, adjuſted her on the Back of his Companion, in the propereſt Poſture for receiving the Puniſhment. Sometimes he laid his large Hand brutally upon her Head, in Order to make her keep it down; ſometimes, like a Butcher going to ſlay a Lamb, he ſeemed to ſoothe her, as ſoon as he had fixed her in the moſt favourable Attitude.

This Executioner then took a Kind of Whip called Knout, made of a long Strap of Leather prepared for this Purpoſe. He then retreated a few Steps, meaſuring the requiſite Diſtance with a ſteady Eye; and, leaping backwards, gave a Stroke with the End of the Whip, ſo as to carry away a Slip of Skin from the Neck to the Bottom of the Back. Then ſtriking his Feet againſt the Ground, he took his Aim for applying a ſecond Blow parallel to the former; ſo that, in a few Moments, all the Skin of her Back was cut away in ſmall Slips, moſt of which remained hanging to the Shift. Her Tongue was cut out immediately after, and ſhe was directly baniſhed to Siberia. This Incident is known to all Perſons who have been in Ruſſia. In 1762 ſhe was recalled from Baniſhment, by Peter III.

The ordinary Puniſhment of the Knout is not diſgraceful, becauſe every Individual under this deſpotick Government is expoſed to Incidents of the ſame Nature, which have often been the Conſequence merely of Court Intrigues.

Ruſſians who have committed Crimes, with Regard to Society, are condemned to the great Knout. This Puniſhment is generally uſed on the ſame Occaſion as racking on the Wheel in France. The great Knout differs only in ſome Particulars from the common Knout. The Criminal is raiſed into the Air by Means of a Pully fixed to a Gallows, and a Cord faſtened to the two Wriſts tied together; a Piece of Wood is placed between his two Legs, alſo tied together; and another, of a crucial Form, under his Breaſt. Sometimes his Hands are tied behind his Back, and when he is pulled up in this Poſition his Shoulders are diſlocated.

The Executioner can make this Puniſhment more or leſs cruel. They are ſo dexterous, that, when a Criminal is condemned to die, they can make him expire at Pleaſure, either by one or ſeveral Laſhes.

Beſides the Puniſhment of the Knout, that of breaking on the Wheel was in Uſe before the Reign of the Empreſs Elizabeth. Sometimes Criminals were impaled through the Side, ſometimes they were hanged by the Ribs upon Hooks, in which Situation they lived ſeveral Days; as did Women, who were buried alive up to the Shoulders, for the Murder of their Huſbands. Beheading was a Puniſhment equally inflicted on the common People as on the Nobility.

It appears evidently, from the Example of the Kingdom of Ruſſia, that neither the Death of Criminals, nor the Severity of their corporal Puniſhments, do contribute to reform Mankind.

The Empreſs Elizabeth has kept up the Puniſhment of the Knout only, as I have before obſerved. Criminals are even ſeldom condemned to this. Baniſhing of the Nobility, confiſcating their Property, and putting the common People to publick Labour, have been ſubſtituted inſtead of it. I have known ſeveral Perſons who blamed the Conduct of the Empreſs Elizabeth in this Reſpect, conſidering theſe Puniſhments as too mild.

There may be ſome Reaſon for this Opinion with Regard to Crimes of a peculiar Nature, but it is evident that ſuch Perſons were little acquainted with the Nature of Baniſhment as practiſed in Ruſſia.

All Criminals condemned to publick Labour are treated in the ſame Manner. They are ſhut up in Priſons ſurrounded by a large Piece of Ground encloſed with Stakes fifty or ſixty Feet high. In bad Weather they retire within the Priſon, and when the Seaſon permits they walk about in the Encloſure. They have all Chains to their Feet, and are kept for a very trifling Expenſe, being generally allowed Nothing but Bread and Water; or, according to the Place they are in, ſome other Food inſtead of Bread. They are guarded by a certain Number of Soldiers, who lead them to the Mines, or other publick Labours, where they are treated with the utmoſt Severity. This Puniſhment, in many Inſtances, is not adequate to the Crimes. It has not that Effect on the Minds of the Ruſſians as One might expect, becauſe they are Slaves. It would certainly have a very different Effect on a free and civilized Nation, where a perpetual Puniſhment of this Kind would prove a more powerful Reſtraint on the People than the Fear of Death. Some Villains even look upon that Moment as the End of all their Sufferings, to which Circumſtance we may impute the Reſolution with which ſome of them have behaved on the Scaffold; but I believe it might be very dangerous to expoſe ſuch Criminals, as they do in Ruſſia, to the publick View. The Habit of ſeeing theſe unhappy People at length deſtroys Senſibility; and this Sentiment is of ſuch Importance to Society that every Method ought to be taken to preſerve it among People who are already poſſeſſed of it, or to excite it in the Breaſts of thoſe who are yet Strangers to it. I am perſuaded that the diſagreeable Sight of ſuch a Number of Wretches in Chains, as are met with in moſt of the Towns in Ruſſia, has contributed much to produce that Ferocity and Savageneſs of Character ſo remarkable among the Inhabitants of this Realm.

All exiled Perſons are not confined. While I was at a Manufactory in Siberia, where I came to get ſome Things I wanted made under my own Inſpection, a Man, whom I took at firſt for a Ruſſian Peaſant, came into the ſame Place. His Countenance was pale, his Beard long and diſguſting, his Dreſs was ragged, and his whole Appearance expreſſed the greateſt Miſery. Obſerving that he fixed his Eyes on me, and that there was a Kind of Uneaſineſs diffuſed over his ſingular Countenance, I could not avoid being ſurpriſed. I went up to him, in Order to make ſome Inquiries; but how great was my Aſtoniſhment when, under ſuch an Appearance, I found a Man of extraordinary Learning! He converſed with me in Latin upon the Sciences, upon Government, and upon the Intereſts of the European Powers, &c. I ſoon found that he was one of the unfortunate Exiles who live in this Country. I was going on with my Converſation when I obſerved a Ruſſian Soldier come in, who turned pale on ſeeing me with this Man. As I was acquainted with the Country, I winked upon the Exile, who underſtood me, left off ſpeaking without turning about, and ſoon after went away. I took Care not to follow him, however deſirous I was of doing it. I ſearched for him in vain ſome Days after, walking about in all Places where I had Hopes of meeting with him. I never ſaw him after, and imagine he muſt have been confined at leaſt for ſome Time.

Baniſhment in Siberia is a Kind of State of Reprobation. It makes a Man ſo miſerable, that, although he lives among his Fellow Creatures, every Body flies from him; no Perſon dares to have any Kind of Connection with him; but this is not ſo much on Account of the Crime he is ſuppoſed to have been guilty of as for Fear of the Government.

The leaſt unhappy of the Exiles are ſuch as are allowed to go into Service among the Ruſſians; they live at leaſt with human Beings. I have known ſome of theſe very well ſatisfied with their Condition, living with Merchants who had ſome Regard for theſe unfortunate People. One of theſe Exiles brought me one Day a ſmall Vial full of a Liquor, which he aſſured me was a ſovereign Remedy againſt all Diſeaſes. It may readily be imagined that I gave him whatever he aſked for it.

I have read in the Works of ſome preceding Travellers that the Exiles in Siberia were employed in hunting the Animals which ſupply the Ruſſians with their beautiful Furs. I have never been a Witneſs of this Practice, but indeed it was impoſſible for me to ſee every Thing. Beſides, the Ruſſians are in general ſo miſtruſtful that when they are aſked any Queſtions, even concerning Matters independent of Government, they always anſwer, "God knows, and the Empreſs."

LONDON, *April* 3.

Extract of a Letter from the Iſle of Ely, *dated December* 5, 1770.

THE Rains have been ſo unuſually ſevere, and ſo contrary to the uſual Indications of Weather by the Barometer and Hydrometer all the Time, that I ſuſpect the Cauſe has been not altogether ordinary, but ſomewhat foreign to our own Atmoſphere. As I have no particular Buſineſs to mention at preſent, I ſhall preſume to ſubjoin my Sentiments of the Matter.

The great Newton, in the third Book of his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy, ſpeaks to the following Effect. "The only Food of Vegetables is Water; it is the Element which conſtitutes their Parts and Increaſe. Now when they are dead they do not return to Water; but a conſiderable Part of their Subſtance is, by Means of Putrefaction, converted into Earth. From whence the terreſtrial Part of the Globe increaſes from Day to Day, whilſt, for the contrary Reaſon, the aqueous Part diminiſhes. So that this laſt would ſoon be reduced to Nothing, if the Tails of the Comets, rarified to an infinite Degree, and diſperſed in the Space of the Heavens, did not, in falling by little and little upon the Planets, furniſh Vapours to their Atmoſpheres, and Moiſture to their Seas.

Again, Whiſton, in his Aſtronomical Principles of Religion, ſays, "that the Syſtem of the Comets is very conſiderable; that they are the moſt numerous Bodies of the entire ſolar Syſtem; that they have ſuch vaſt Atmoſpheres about them, and Tails derived from the ſame, eſpecially after the Perihelia, and thoſe ſubject to ſuch Mutations, paſs through ſuch Cold and Darkneſs near their Aphelia, and ſo much Light and Heat near their Perihelia, as imply them deſigned for very different Purpoſes from the Planets; that they ſeem fit to cauſe great Mutations in the Planets, particularly in bringing on them Deluges and Conflagrations, according as the Planets paſs through their Atmoſpheres in their Deſcent to, or Aſcent from, the Sun; and ſo ſeem capable of being the Inſtruments of divine Vengeance upon the wicked Inhabitants of any of theſe Worlds."

Now, if we take theſe Aſſertions of theſe two great Men for Truths, and reflect that about, or leſs than, two Years ago, a Comet appeared for a long Time, and that another has been obſerved in the laſt or preſent Year, is it unlikely that they, or one of them, may have been ſome Cauſe of theſe deluging Rains? Eſpecially if our Earth paſſed through their or either of their Atmoſpheres, or has received Vapours and Moiſtures falling from their Tails; which curious Obſervers (ſuch as Mr. Maſkelyne, Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich) muſt have determined by Obſervations.

I before obſerved that the uſual Indications of the Weather by the Barometer and Hydrometer have been quite anomalous; for the Barometer here was at the Mark of *fair* during all the heavieſt Rains, and at the mark of *Rain* on the faireſt Days. The Hydrometer has been conſtantly as is uſual in the moſt fair and dry Weather. Now, ſuch extraneous Vapours (as I have before mentioned) added to, or falling upon, our Earth's Atmoſphere, may perhaps have thus altered its uſual Indications of Weather by the Barometer and Hydrometer for the Time, as well as afforded Supplies for exceſſive Rains.

I ſhould be glad to know what you think of this Surmiſe; and if it appears to have any good Foundation, you can poſſibly learn what the curious Obſervers in and about London have determined, as to the Paths and Directions of theſe late Comets. I have no Superſtition about me; but as a Point of natural Philoſophy, which ſo much affects us, I long to know their Opinions of it. I believe you love the Study of Nature, and ſo will excuſe this very long Letter relating thereto.

Copy of a Letter from the Committee of the Common Council of London to Mr. Alderman Oliver.

SIR,

THE Common Council, well ſatisfied with the faithful Performance of your Duty as a Magiſtrate, and deſirous of giving you an early Teſtimony of their Approbation and Gratitude, have paſſed the following Reſolution.

TRECOTHICK, Locum Tenens.
CROSBY, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London on Tueſday the 26th of March, 1771.

A Motion being made, and Queſtion put, that during the Confinement of Mr. Alderman Oliver in the Tower of London a Table be provided for him at the Expenſe of this City, under the Direction and Management of the Committee appointed at the laſt Court to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver in their Defence on the Charge brought againſt them by the Houſe of Commons, the ſame was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. HODGES.

In Conſequence of this Reſolution, we deſire your Directions, that we may execute this Truſt in the Manner moſt agreeable to yourſelf. We have the Honour to be, with great Eſteem and Affection,

your moſt obedient humble Servants.

Signed for and by Order of the Committee. HODGES.

Guildhall, London, March 27, 1771.

Mr. Alderman OLIVER's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg the Favour of you to return my Thanks to the Common Council of London for this affectionate Proof of their Attention to the Situation of one of their Magiſtrates. Though the faithful Adminiſtration of Juſtice, according to my Oath, was the ſole Motive of my Conduct, yet I cannot but confeſs that their Approbation makes my Duty more pleaſing. The Satisfaction of their Concurrence is, however, the only Advantage I mean to receive from their Reſolution. Many ſtrong Reaſons, both publick and private, oblige me to decline the Table they have provided for me, and I hope they will not be offended at my Refuſal. I am happy, Gentlemen, to find that the Common Council agree with me in thinking that an Apology is due from the Houſe of Commons, who have violated the Laws, and not from the Magiſtrate, who has fulfilled them. This Country has been unhappy from the Moment that the preſent prevailing Counſels have influenced the Sovereign. The laſt ten Years have afforded, to the City of London in particular, every Inſtance of Neglect, Unkindneſs, Inſult, and Injury. Their Petitions have been rejected, ſlighted, ridiculed; their Property unjuſtly conveyed to others; their Charters violated; their Rights invaded; their Laws contemned; their Magiſtrates impriſoned. The Power that conſumes us has the plaineſt and moſt odious Marks of Deſpotiſm; abject abroad, and inſolent at home.

Whether our Rights will, in the End, be peaceably reeſtabliſhed, or whether this Violence will be purſued, is more than I can certainly declare; but this I will venture to ſay, for myſelf, they muſt either change the Laws or the Magiſtrate, for my Adherence to my Duty ſhall be invariably the ſame, regardleſs of the Conſequences.

I am, Gentlemen,
with the greateſt Reſpect,
your moſt obedient and
Tower, March 29. faithful humble Servant,
RICHARD OLIVER.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor attended by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, went to the Tower Chapel, where a Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Evans, his Lordſhip's Chaplain, after which his Lordſhip gave an elegant Entertainment to the Deputy Governour, and the other Officers of the Garriſon, at his Aparments in the Tower.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 6.

The Proteſt againſt the Proceedings of the CONVENTION *holden at* William *and* Mary College *on the 4th Day of* June, 1771.

WHEREAS the following Reſolution was agreed to by a Majority of the Clergy aſſembled at the ſaid Convention, *That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Addreſs to the King for an American Epiſcopate, and that the Committee ſhall apply for the Hands of the Majority of the Clergy of this Colony, in which, if they ſucceed, the Biſhop of London is to be humbly addreſſed for his Concurrence, and requeſted to preſent their Addreſs to his Majeſty, but without a Concurrence of a Majority of the Clergy the Addreſs not to be tranſmitted; and that the Reverend Meſſ. Camm, Wylie, Skyring, and Fontaine, or any three of them, are appointed a Committee to prepare the ſaid Addreſſes:*

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, and who did vote againſt the ſaid Reſolution, do publickly declare our Diſſent, and proteſt againſt it.

Firſt. Becauſe, as the Number of the Clergy in this Colony is at leaſt a Hundred, we cannot conceive that twelve Clergymen are a ſufficient Repreſentation of ſo large a Body.

Secondly. Becauſe the ſaid Reſolution contradicts a former Reſolution of the ſame Convention, which puts a Negative upon the Queſtion *whether the King ſhould be addreſſed upon an American Epiſcopate*; and that an Aſſembly, met upon ſo important an Occaſion, ſhould reſcind a Reſolution agreed to and entered down but a few Minutes before, is, in our Apprehenſion, contrary to all Order and Decorum.

Thirdly. Becauſe the Expreſſion, an *American Epiſcopate*, includes a Juriſdiction over the other Colonies, and the Clergy of Virginia cannot, with any Propriety, petition for a Meaſure which, for ought that appears to the contrary, will materially affect the natural Rights and fundamental Laws of the ſaid Colonies, without their Conſent and Approbation.

Fourthly. Becauſe the Eſtabliſhment of an American Epiſcopate, at this Time, would tend greatly to weaken the Connexion between the Mother Country and her Colonies; to continue their preſent unhappy Diſputes, to infuſe Jealouſies and Fears into the Minds of Proteſtant Diſſenters, and to give ill diſpoſed Perſons Occaſion to raiſe ſuch Diſturbances as may endanger the very Exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire in America.

Fifthly. Becauſe we cannot help conſidering it as extremely indecent for the Clergy to make ſuch an Application without the Concurrence of the PRESIDENT, COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES of this Province; an Uſurpation directly repugnant to the Rights of Mankind.

Sixthly. Becauſe the Biſhops of London have always, hitherto, exerciſed eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over this Colony; and we are perfectly ſatisfied with the mild, juſt, and equitable Government of our excellent Dioceſan, the preſent Lord Biſhop of London, and do think a Petition to the Crown to ſtrip his Lordſhip of any Part of his Juriſdiction but an ill Return for his paſt Labours, and contrary to our Oath of canonical Obedience. We do farther conceive, as it had been unanimouſly determined, by this very Convention, that his Lordſhip ſhould be addreſſed for his Opinion relative to this Meaſure, the Clergy ought to have waited for his Lordſhip's paternal Advice before they had proceeded any farther in an Affair of ſuch vaſt Importance.

Seventhly. Becauſe we have particular Objections to that Part of the Reſolution by which the Committee are directed *to apply*, as it is termed, *for the Hands of the Majority of the Clergy in this Colony*; a Method of Proceeding, in our Opinion, contrary to the univerſal Practice of the Chriſtian Church, it having been cuſtomary for the Clergy to ſign all Acts of an eccleſiaſtical Nature in publick Convention, whereas the Manner of procuring their Concurrence now propoſed is unworthy the Decorum and Dignity by which ſo venerable a Body ought ever to be guided.

SAMUEL HENLEY, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in William and Mary College.
THOMAS GWATKIN, Profeſſor of Mathematicks, and Natural Philoſophy, in William and Mary College.

We hear that there is another PROTEST, ſigned by the Reverend Richard Hewitt, Rector of Hungar's Pariſh, in Northampton, and by the Reverend William Bland, Rector of James City Pariſh, in James City County.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

AS Doctor Chandler's Appeal to the Publick may not be frequent in Virginia, the following Extracts therefrom may be ſerviceable to inform the Minds, and remove the Prejudices, of ſome who otherwiſe would be fond of the Plan which the Doctor therein recommends.

"It may be proper, in a Work of this Nature, to make the following "Declaration to the Publick (and I appeal to every Reader who is ac- "quainted with the Matter for the Truth of it) that it has been long "ſettled by our Friends and Superiours at home, and the Clergy of this "Country have often ſignified their entire Approbation and Acquieſcence "therein. That the Biſhops to be ſent to America ſhall have no Authority "but purely of a ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical Nature, ſuch as is derived "altogether from the Church, and not from the State. That this Autho- "rity ſhall operate only upon the Clergy of the Church, and not upon "the Laity, nor Diſſenters of any Denomination. That the Biſhops ſhall "not interfere with the Property or Privileges, whether civil or religious, "of Churchmen or Diſſenters. That in particular they ſhall have no "Concern with the Probate of Wills, Letters of Guardianſhip and Ad- "miniſtration, or Marriage Licenſes, nor be Judges of any Caſes relating "thereto; but that they ſhall only exerciſe the original Powers of their "Office, as before ſtated, namely, ordain and govern the Clergy, and "adminiſter Confirmation to thoſe who ſhall require it.

"This, without any Reſervation or Equivocation, is the exact Plan of "an American Epiſcopate, which has been ſettled at home, and is the "only One on which Biſhops have been requeſted here, either in our "general or more particular Addreſſes.

"As to Tithes, of which many Americans have had formidable Ap- "prehenſions, there could be no Reaſon to fear the Payment of them here, "even ſhould the Authority of our Biſhops be as full and extenſive as it "is in England. Tithes cannot be demanded by Biſhops in this Country, "becauſe there are none belonging to the Church. They are demanded "in England only becauſe they are due to the Church. They are due to "the Church there, becauſe they have been freely given to it by the an- "cient Proprietors of the Lands; and the Laws relating to them do not "convey them to the Church, but make them recoverable as its Property, "to which it had a previous and complete Right. This Right was veſted "in the Church by King Ethelwulf, with the Conſent of his Barons, in "the Year 854. At that Time, all the Lands in England were properly "the King's Domain; and he had as good a Right to diſpoſe of them "in this Manner as any Proprietor or Owner of Lands in this Country "has to diſpoſe of them to ſuch Perſons, and for ſuch Purpoſes, as he "thinks proper, &c.

"But it may be inquired whether new Laws will not be made, in Caſe "of an American Epiſcopate, to ſubject us to the Payment of Tithes. "But of this there can be no more Reaſon to be apprehenſive than if "Biſhops were not to be ſent hither. Tithes are not paid in England to "Biſhops, but to the Incumbents of Pariſhes; and the Clergy in this "Country will have no greater Need of Tithes after the Arrival of Biſhops "than they now have, and have had always. In ſeveral Provinces on "this Continent, the Clergy are regularly and well ſupported; and in the "others, we have no Proſpect but ſtill to depend, in a great Meaſure, "upon the Charity of our Benefactors at home, until God ſhall either "enable or diſpoſe our Friends in this Country to do more for us. But "it may farther be aſked, ſhall we not be taxed in this Country for the "Support of Biſhops, if any ſhall be appointed? I anſwer, not at all. "No Tax is intended; nor, I truſt, will be wanted. It has been pro- "poſed, from the very Beginning, that the American Biſhops ſhould be "ſupported without any Expenſe to this Country. A Fund accordingly "has been eſtabliſhed, for this particular Purpoſe, for more than Half a "Century paſt, under the Influence and Direction of the Society for "Propagation of the Goſpel, and many worthy Perſons have contributed "generouſly and largely to the Increaſe of it; and if the Stock is not "ſufficient for the Support of a proper Epiſcopate in America, I imagine "the Difficulty in making it ſufficient will not be great, for as many have "given liberally on the remote Proſpect of its being needed, it is not to "be doubted but Benefactors will be raiſed up when Aſſiſtance ſhall be "called for by a preſent Neceſſity."

FROM Richmond we learn that they receive daily Accounts of the Deva ſtation occaſioned by the late Floods. From the Mountains, to the Falls, the low Grounds have been ſwept of almoſt every Thing valuable; and the Soil is ſo much injured that it is thought not to be of Half its former Value, and a great Part is entirely ruined. One Inſtance may ſuffice: A Tract of Land where the River forks, which before the Freſh was judged to be richly worth ten Thouſand Pounds, is not now rated at ſo many Hundreds. Fourteen Negroes belonging to that Eſtate were drowned, and only one Houſe left out of forty, which were ſixty by forty Feet.——Off Elk Iſland, between ſix and ſeven Hundred Head of Cattle, Hogs, Horſes, and Sheep, have been loſt, and near a Hundred Houſes; beſides Grain, Tobacco, &c.——At Farrar's Iſland, which the higheſt Freſh never before affected, above eighty Acres of fine Land are rendered for ever incapable of Cultivation, the Soil being gone, and in its Stead ten or twelve Feet deep of Sand, upon which is a Layer of Stones, as if paved. —— Many other Iſlands have been tore to Pieces, Hills of Sand thrown up, Channels ſtopt and their Courſes altered, and, in ſhort, the Face of Nature almoſt changed. —— Old Jox, an honeſt and well known Negro Fellow at the Falls of James River, who is intimately acquainted with the Remains of an Indian Nation that has reſided there for Ages, ſays that he was ſhown by their old Men the Marks of the greateſt Freſh handed down to them by Tradition; and that, upon his carefully meaſuring, it wanted near fifteen Feet of the late dreadful One. —— A Ship at Warwick ſounded from the Beginning of the perceivable Increaſe of the River, and found that the Freſh, at its Height, was upwards of forty Feet higher than the common Tides. —— The leſſened Value of Lands, Loſs of Stocks, Houſes, Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn in Houſes, with Fencing, and the Crops on the Ground, baffle all Deſcription. —— Byrd's, Shocko, Richmond, Rocky Ridge, and Warwick, have ſuffered amazingly; in the Loſs of Merchandiſe and Tobacco, beſides Houſes, &c. Between five and ſix Thouſand Hogſheads of Tobacco are gone from theſe Places. —— The Diſtreſſes of the People in Albemarle, and thoſe Parts of the Country in the Reach of the Freſh, is not to be deſcribed; moſt of them being left without Bread to eat, or Dwellings, and their Stocks gone. —— The trading Part of the Country has likewiſe ſuffered exceſſively, in European and other Goods, as well Imports as Exports. —— The Loſſes, and very great Diſtreſs, of the numerous Sufferers, call loudly for the Interpoſition and Aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature; which no Doubt that reſpectable Body will take into as early Conſideration as may be, and grant the immediate and effectual Relief which is ſo much wanted. —In ſome Places, Trees, Carcaſes, &c. are matted together, from twelve to twenty Feet in Height; and, from the horrid Stench, there is no coming near enough to ſeparate them. Happily, if, at this Seaſon, we eſcape ſome contagious Diſorder. —— Miles in Length of Trees and Logs came driving down the River, and Nothing could withſtand their Force. The Logs were almoſt up to the Boltſprits of many Veſſels; ſo that their Anchors could not avail them, and were chiefly loſt. —— There were no Rains to ſpeak of at Richmond, and thereabouts, ſo that they muſt have fallen from the Mountains to about thirty or forty Miles above the Falls. From the firſt perceivable Riſe of the River at that Place was about ſixty Hours, and the Water ſometimes roſe at the rapid Rate of ſixteen Inches an Hour. —— Daily Accounts are received of the Loſs of whole Families; and Houſes came floating down, with People on them calling for Help, though none could be afforded. Accounts are already received of fifty odd People being drowned.

"Appamattox has been little or Nothing affected, which proves that the Rains muſt have fallen high up the Country.

"The Deva ſtation on Roanoke is, if poſſible, ſtill greater; in the Ruin of valuable Lands, Loſs of Negroes, Stocks, Houſes, &c.

"On Pamunkey River, the low Grounds are chiefly laid under Water, the Crops and Meadows deſtroyed, and the Fencing gone. Many Houſes and Mills are carried away, and a Deal of Grain and other Commodities ſpoiled.

"A Letter from Frederickſburg ſays that ſeveral Houſes and Mills have been ſwept away from that Place and Falmouth; that the higheſt Freſh in Rappahannock never came up to the Floors of the Warehouſes, but that this roſe as high as the Joiſts, whereby a large Quantity of Tobacco was floated out, nine Hundred Hogſheads from Falmouth, or the lower Warehouſes, and three Hundred from Dixon's, the upper Inſpection. Much Salt, and other Goods loſt; ſeveral Veſſels driven from their Anchors; a Deal of valuable Land waſhed away; incredible Quantities of Trees and Fencing come down the River; only one Life loſt, that had been then come to the Knowledge of.

"We have no Accounts from Potowmack; but, from its Communication with the Rivers at the Mountains, there is no Probability of their having eſcaped this almoſt general Calamity.

"Upon the Whole, it is believed that Hiſtory ſcarcely affords an Inſtance of equal Damage being done to any Country, if the Deſtruction of Lands, Loſs of Property, &c. be included.

"A waggith Blade at Richmond, we are told, ſaid it was his Opinion Old Nick had bored a Hole through the Mountains, and let in the South Sea upon them.

Extract of a Letter from Brunſwick *County, dated the 1ſt Inſtant.*

"I can give you no particular Account of the Action between the Governour and Mob in Carolina, only that the latter were defeated, with the Loſs of about two Hundred Men in killed and wounded. It is ſaid they are ſtill in Arms, and that there is Reaſon to apprehend another Engagement. No One has been this Way lately from the back Parts of Carolina, the River Roanoke having been impaſſable for ſome Time, by Reaſon of an aſtoniſhing Freſh. The Loſs which the Inhabitants have ſuſtained, in their Crops, Stocks, Houſes, and Fencing, is, I am told, almoſt incredible."

From the different Accounts we have been able to collect, ſince our laſt, of the Battle in North Carolina, we find that the Deſcription we then gave of it varied but in few Particulars from the Reality. We ſhall now mention what farther has come to our Knowledge of that Engagement: That Governour Tryon had under him a Thouſand Men, and that the Regulators amounted to three and twenty Hundred; that his Excellency was much inſulted by them, particularly one Fellow, whom he ſhot dead on the Spot, as he was approaching him; that this happened but a very ſhort Time before the Expiration of the two Hours allowed them by the Governour, upon which the Engagement began; that both Parties fought with great Animoſity, for two Hours and upwards; that the Artillery was diſcharged ſix and thirty Times, and that one Shot ſtruck a Tree, which in its Fall killed thirty odd of the Regulators; that the Governour had his Horſe killed under him, and the Breech of the Gun he had in his Hand ſhot away; that a Hundred and ſixty of the Regulators were killed, and two Hundred wounded, forty of whom were taken Priſoners; that the Regulators were badly conducted, and fought in the utmoſt Confuſion, their Ranks being, in ſome Places, a Hundred Men deep, and that many of them were unarmed; that the Governour had only two Men killed, and ſixty wounded. One Man, it is ſaid, of the Governour's Party, was ſo much incenſed againſt the Regulators, by whom he had been threatened, that he was determined upon an ample Revenge, or loſing his Life; for it is thought he killed upwards of thirty with his own Hands, walking backwards and forwards on the Flanks of his Party during the Engagement, and charging with as much Coolneſs as if hunting of Squirrels. The Regulators have loſt a Number of Horſes, Guns, and Carriages; to the Amount, it is ſaid, of more than a Thouſand Pounds. —— The Families of theſe poor deluded People are much to be pitied, as they muſt be reduced to very great Diſtreſs. The Province likewiſe, in general, is in the greateſt Diſorder. And however faulty thoſe who ſtile themſelves Regulators may have been, as we learn that the Cauſe of their Complaints has been removed (their Leaders, it is probable, being bad Counſellors, and to have urged them on from one Step of Rebellion to another) it ought to be a Leſſon for all good Governments to ſuffer no Set of Men, under the Sanction of Authority, to fleece the People.

Extract of a Letter from North Carolina.

"We have juſt received an Account that the Regulators have been attacked and defeated by Colonel Waddell. The Engagement was long and obſtinate. The Conquerors were but four Hundred in Number, and the vanquiſhed a Thouſand. The Ringleaders of the Regulators have all abſconded."

This Engagement, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have been ſubſequent to the above.

A Veſſel arrived at Norfolk, from New York, ſays that the Packet arrived juſt before he ſailed; and that it was reported the Preſs was as hot in England as ever, News having come there that a large Fleet of French and Spaniards had paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar, with Intent, it was imagined, to deſtroy the Ruſſian Squadron in the Mediterranean.

The Peggy, Ramſay (via Bolton) the Nancy, Paterſon (via Grenades) and the Elizabeth, Leitch, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James River.

Advertiſements.

TREASURY OFFICE, *June* 5, 1771.

I WOULD gladly exchange GOLD and SILVER for any of the *old* or *new* PAPER MONEY, eſpecially ſuch as is torn or defaced.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

NEWCASTLE, *June* 4, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *Johnſon* and *Tinſley* are requeſted to repair to the above Place, and finally ſettle their Accounts, on or before the 25th of *October* next, as the Subſcriber intends to embark for *Great Britain* directly after the Expiration of that Time. Thoſe who fail, I muſt beg Leave to inform, will be unhappy enough to ſettle their Accounts with a Lawyer.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 28, 1771.

THE Subſcribers this Day became Partners in the Practice of PHYSICK and SURGERY, and have opened a Shop on the main Street, oppoſite to Mr. *Henry Mitchell*'s Store, furniſhed with a large Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of the beſt Quality, juſt imported from *London*; where Gentlemen of the Profeſſion, and others, may be ſupplied at eaſy Rates, for ready Money.

HUGH MERCER.
2‖ EWEN CLEMENTS.

THE Negroes at *Weſtover* took up, in the Freſh laſt Week, a fifteen Hogſhead FLAT, a large FERRY BOAT, and a Hogſhead of TOBACCO marked MFD, No. 4, which has ſuſtained but little Damage. The Owners are deſired to apply there for them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 6, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

HANOVER, *June* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND immediately.

MERIWETHER SKELTON.

For SALE,

At the old Store, near Cabin Point, *in* Surry,

A PARCEL of *European* GOODS, to the Amount of about three Hundred Pounds Sterling, conſiſting of *Iriſh* Linens, *German* Oſnabrugs, Mens and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Felt Hats, Mens brown Thread Hoſe, Stationary, Wool, Tow, and Cotton Cards, ſeveral Pieces of Duroy, with Trimmings, ſeveral Caſks of ſixpeny and twentypeny Nails, Plantation and Carpenters Tools, Gunpowder, Shot, and a Variety of other Articles. Theſe Goods are all from *London*, and great Part of them juſt imported in the *Randolph*, Captain *Walker*. Fifty Pounds ready Money will be required of the Purchaſer, who will be allowed Credit for the Remainder until the firſt of *April* 1772, on giving Bond, with good Security.——An Inventory of the Goods may be ſeen at any Time, and farther Particulars known by applying to

‖ THOMAS FENNER.

To be SOLD,

ONE Hundred and ninety ſix Acres of LAND, lying on the eaſt Side of *Deep* Creek, in *Warwick* County, pleaſantly ſituated on the Mouth of the ſaid Creek, well timbered with Pine and Oak, and not above forty Acres cleared in the Whole. The Land is very good for Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, affords excellent Paſturage for all Kinds of Stock, and is very convenient to fine Fiſh, Oyſters, and wild Fowl. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Warwick* Courthouſe.

ROBERT BROWN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 13*th of* June *next, at the late Dwellinghouſe of* James Long, *deceaſed, in the Town of* Blandford,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, together with a complete Set of WIG-MAKING Utenſils, and a Variety of HAIRS, newly imported. Six Months Credit will allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, on giving Bond, with Security, to

2‖ ELIZABETH LONG, Executrix.

*** All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid *Long* are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it to make them known by the Day of Sale.

BLANDFORD, *May* 27, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have miſſing two Caſks B marked WR, No. 1 and 2, containing Shot and Bar Lead, imported laſt Fall in the *Bland*, Captain *Hugh Wylie*. Whoever has ſuch Caſks in Poſſeſſion, and will ſend a Line to us, the Charges ſhall be paid, and the Favour acknowledged.

BOYD & POYTHRESS.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, a ſmall bay MARE about four Feet three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock M, and on the off Shoulder C. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bright bay MARE about twelve or thirteen Years old, with ſome white Hairs in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Film over one of her Eyes, and branded ⌽ as near as can be made out.

SWEPSON JEFFRIES.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a black MARE COLT about four Feet two Inches high, a natural Pacer, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings.

DRURY TUCKER.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, ſeven BARROWS marked with a Swallow-fork and Underkeel in each Ear, two of them of a ſandy Colour, with ſome black Spots, and the others white; they appear to be about a Year and a Half old. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.

‖ JAMES TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a dark brindled COW that appears to be very old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Swallow-fork in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

‖ GEORGE TUCKER, Senior.

BLANDFORD, *May* 24, 1771.

THE Death of my late Partner, Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, renders it abſolutely neceſſary that the Concern of *Gordon* and *Ramſay* ſhould be immediately ſettled. This is therefore to give Notice, to all thoſe concerned, that unleſs they diſcharge their Debts before the firſt of *Auguſt* next, or give Merchants Notes payable at the *October* Court, that all Bonds and Accounts due to that Company will then be put in Suit, without Reſpect of Perſons.

On *Wedneſday* the 26th of *June* will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, in the Town of *Blandford*, four very likely young *Virginia* born NEGRO FELLOWS; alſo a LOT in *Ravenſcroft* Town, near *Peterſburg*, the Property of the above Company. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, upon Bond and Security being given to

PATRICK RAMSAY.

*** The Subſcriber will ſell his Houſes and Land whereon he now lives, containing twenty three Acres pleaſantly ſituated, and lately annexed to the Town of *Blandford*; on reaſonable Terms, and Credit.

PORTSMOUTH, *May* 25, 1771.

WANTED, a convenient Situation on *James* River for erecting a Griſt Mill.

INGLIS & LONG.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the* 18*th of* June, *before the* RALEIGH *TAVERN*,

MY STORES and LOT at *Weſt Point*, which I advertiſed ſome Time ago, but did not deſcribe them. The Storehouſes are new, twenty eight Feet by ſixteen each, ſtand cloſe to the Water Side, and are as well finiſhed as any in the Colony. One of them is intended for wet Goods, Grain, &c. and has an exceeding good dry Cellar; the other is for dry Goods, and has a Lodging Room, with a Brick Chimney, at one End, plaiſtered and whitewaſhed. There is alſo a very ſtrong new Stable, twelve Feet by ſixteen, with an eight Feet Shed at one End, and a Neceſſary Houſe eight Feet ſquare, quite new. The Lot is poſted and railed in. Fifty Pounds of the Purchaſe Money to be paid down, and two years Credit will be allowed for the Remainder, on giving Bond and Security.

JOHN G. FRAZER.

MIDDLESEX, *May* 14, 1771.

IMPORTED in the *Matty*, Captain *Fox*, a ſmall Box of Merchandiſe, marked MET in a Piece, which was to have been delivered at *Urbanna*; but through a Miſtake, I imagine, has been landed at ſome other Place. If any Perſon can give me Intelligence of the ſame, by Letter, or otherwiſe, the Favour will be greatly acknowledged by

MARY E. THACKER.

WITH the Help of GOD, I *WILLIAM ROWAN*, now at Mr. *John Price*'s, Inſpector at SHOCKO, can completely cure the following Diſorders, though of ever ſo long Standing, and deemed incurable by others; having never once failed of Succeſs ſince my Arrival in *Virginia*, which is now twenty five Months. —The Scurvy, Leproſy, Ulcers, Cancers, Blotches, Evil, Piles, Fiſtula, Ringworms, Headach, Rheumatiſm, Gout, Cholick, Agues, Fevers, old Sores, Fluxes, the Venereal in all its dreadful Stages, alſo the general Maladies entailed upon the Females, Gravel, Deafneſs, all Diſorders in the Head and Eyes, with many others, too tedious to mention. 2‖

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, on the 20th of *April* laſt, a bay HORSE about four Feet and a Half high, with a roached Mane and ſhort Switch Tail, a Feather runs up each Side of his Mane, almoſt to his Ear, paces ſeven or eight Miles an Hour, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a Heart. Any Perſon that will contrive Word to *Andrew Leprad*, or to the Subſcriber, both in *Cheſterfield* County, where the ſaid Horſe may be had, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

CHARLES CAYCE.

YORK Town, *May* 29, 1771.

STRAYED from this Place, about ſix Weeks ago, a large brown MARE five Years old, with a blaze Face, her hind Feet white, neither dockt nor branded. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

THOMAS POWELL.

NEWCASTLE, *May* 16, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have about ſeven or eight Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of ſortable GOODS, which they are willing to diſpoſe of at a low Advance, payable in twelve Months.

SAMUEL PEARSON.
DAVID COCHRAN.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

Thomas Blackmore, Dorſey Penticoſt, Thomas Speake, James Lindſey, Nathaniel Barrett, and *Thomas Waddington*, Plaintiffs, againſt *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennſylvania, Edward Snickers, Thomas Colſton, George Jump, Joſeph Eldridge, William Billbow, Stephen Johnſon, David Aſhley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Fowler* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do no pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendant (*Fowler*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

POETS CORNER.

The MIDSUMMER WISH.

O PHOEBUS! down the western Sky
Far hence diffuse thy burning Ray;
Thy Light to distant Worlds supply,
And wake them to the Cares of Day.

Come, gentle Eve, the Friend of Care,
Come, Cynthia, lovely Queen of Night!
Refresh me with a cooling Breeze,
And cheer me with a lambent Light.

Lay me where o'er the verdant Ground
Her living Carpet Nature spreads;
Where the green Bower, with Roses crown'd,
In Showers its fragrant Foliage sheds.

Improve the peaceful Hour with Wine,
Let Musick die along the Grove;
Around the Bowl let Myrtles twine,
And every Strain be tun'd to Love.

Come, STELLA, Queen of all my Heart!
Come, born to fill its vast Desires!
Thy Looks perpetual Joys impart,
Thy Voice perpetual Love inspires.

While, all my Wish and thine complete,
By Turns we languish, and we burn,
Let sighing Gales our Sighs repeat,
Our Murmurs murmuring Brooks return.

Let me, when Nature calls to Rest,
And blushing Skies the Morn foretell,
Sink on the Down of STELLA's Breast,
And bid the waking World farewell.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster General having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be closed, at the Post Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first *Tuesday* in every Month, and despatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

CHARLOTTE County, *May* 20, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who understand their Business well, may depend on good Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber, at Mr. *Robert Burton*'s Store.

JOHN BRIDGES.

WANTED,

A BILLIARD TABLE CLOTH of the best Quality. Whoever has such a One to dispose of, by sending the Price and Place to Messr. *Purdie & Dixon*'s Office, may hear of a ready Money Purchaser, especially if the Cloth can be contrived to the Post Office in a Month after an Answer to the Notice.

WILLIAM ATTWOOD

BEGS Leave to inform the Gentlemen of *Williamsburg* that he teaches the *French* HORN, HAUTBOY, and *German* FLUTE; and has, for that Purpose, rented a Room near the College. Gentlemen who are desirous to learn any of those Instruments (should they think it inconvenient to attend) will be waited upon at such Times as they shall please to appoint.

To the PUPLICK.

IT having been industriously propagated, by some ill disposed Persons, that our Settlement with Don *Manuel de Estrada* (relative to our Transactions with him) respecting his unfortunate Seizure and Condemnation, has not been conducted by us upon the Principles of Honour and Generosity; and as such Insinuations may prevail to the Prejudice of our Reputations, we judge it incumbent on us to lay a State of the Matter before the impartial Publick, as settled by *John Randolph*, Esquire, a Friend to the Parties concerned, which State was first fully explained to Don *Manuel* by his own Interpreter, in Mr. *Randolph*'s Presence, and is as follows.

MEMORANDUM. *Don* Manuel de Estrada, James Campbell *and Company, and* John *and* Thomas Gilchrist, *have agreed to a Composition, on the following Terms, namely:*

The Amount of the Loss and Charges to be estimated as follows.

The Cargo, valued at one Thousand and fifty Pounds Virginia *currency.*	1050- 0- 0
Cost of the Vessel, two Hundred and fifty Pounds. - -	250- 0- 0
Lawyers Fees, and Expenses, three Hundred Pounds. -	300- 0- 0
One Month's Demurrage, one Hundred and eighty Dollars.	51- 15 0
£.	1651- 15-0
Don Manuel de Estrada *his Half, eight Hundred and twenty five Pounds seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.*	825- 17-6
James Campbell *and Company, and* John *and* Thomas Gilchrist, *the other Half.*	825- 17-6
£.	1651- 15-0

Don Manuel *to be charged his Half the Loss in Account current; and after deducting that, and the Company's private Account against him, independent of the above Matter, the Balance due him to be paid, and mutual Releases to be executed, written in* English.

TEST. *Signed*

John Randolph, *as to Don* Manuel *and* John *and* Thomas Gilchrist. } YNORO MANUEL DE ESTRADA. ⊕ JAMES CAMPBELL & Co, ⊕

James Archdeacon, *to the Whole of the Parties signing.* } JOHN & THOMAS GILCHRIST. ⊕

THOMAS BURKE.

Conformable to the above Agreement, Don *Manuel*'s Account current was made out, and every Charge explained to him. He had no Objection to any Article in it, and the Balance of his Money was paid to him. A common Receipt was, with Difficulty, obtained; but he refused giving a Release, according to the Tenour of the Agreement. Upon this Refusal, and learning that he had avowed his Intention of reimbursing himself for all the Losses he sustained in this Country whenever he should find any of our Vessels in a *Spanish* Port; dreading likewise *Spanish* Litigation, and being advised his Receipt could not sufficiently protect us from it, we resolved to compel him to perform his Part of the Agreement, which we are informed will render us more secure of Justice in *Spain*, or give us a better Right, if refused us, to interest the *British* Court in our Protection. We paid eight Hundred and twenty five Pounds, seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, for no Consideration but the Hope we had of alleviating his Misfortunes, and of finally concluding a troublesome Affair. Have we not therefore a Right to expect that the Conditions on which we agreed to pay it should be performed? Mr. Attorney General, before a respectable publick Company, declared, at the Time of his concluding the Agreement for the *Spaniard*, he thought it just and equitable; that he was persuaded he was befriending him in concluding it; and that every Word was explained, every End and Consequence represented; and that he cheerfully consented to it; also that he thought it finally conclusive; and that it ought to be so, not only because consented to, but because equitable. Many Opinions have been conceived, and without Testimony. We have therefore given this publick State, and refer to any Man of Sense and Candour the Censure or Approbation of our Conduct. Whether he can be obliged or not to perform his Contract must be left to the Laws.

For LONDON,

THE Ship SAVANNAH LE MAR, which has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in ten or twelve Days. Those who intend taking their Passage in the said Vessel may be treated with by applying to the Subscriber, in *Petersburg*.

RICHARD HANSON.

Just IMPORTED *from* London, Glasgow, *and* Bristol, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subscribers, in* Norfolk, *on the most reasonable Terms, either by Wholesale or Retail,*

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable to the Season. We have also on Hand a considerable Quantity of the last Year's Crop of *West India* RUM, NEW do. MUSCOVADO SUGAR, MADEIRA and TENERIF WINES; which we will sell cheap, for Cash, or short Credit.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, and Company.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Norfolk* County, greeting: We command you that you summon *William Bradley, Thomas Newton, Neil Jamieson, Matthew Phripp, Goodrich Boush*, and *John Wilson*, Trustees of the said *William Bradley*, to appear before our Justices of our General Court, in Chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamsburg*, on the first Day of the next Court, to answer a Bill in Chancery exhibited against them by *John Prentis* and Company; and this they shall in no Wise omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds each; and have then there this Writ. Witness *William Nelson*, Esquire, President of our Council, at *Williamsburg*, the 6th Day of *May*, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a dark bay MARE about four Feet six Inches high, with a dull Star in her Forehead, some Saddle Spots on her Back, lighter about her Nose and Hams than any other Part, has a Sprig Tail, and branded on the near Buttock, as well as can be made out, R. Posted, and appraised to six Pounds.

JOHN BUTLER.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a red and white HEIFER, with a smooth Crop in the right Ear, and two Nicks in the left. Posted, and appraised to twenty five Shillings.

WILLIAM MASSEY.

TAKEN up, in the Fork of *Nottoway*, a red and white COW, with a large Star in her Forehead, a Swallowfork in each Ear, an Underkeel in the left, and has a Calf with her. Posted, and appraised to forty Shillings.

JAMES BURFORD.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a dark gray HORSE COLT, about three Years old, dockt, no perceivable Brand, about four Feet five Inches high, Half his Hoof is white striped with black. Posted, and appraised to seven Pounds.

NATHANIEL THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a gray HORSE, about four Feet three Inches high, branded on the off Buttock —, and has a Scar on his off Side about the Size of the Brand. Posted, and appraised to four Pounds ten Shillings.

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a black MARE, about four Feet six Inches high, with a Switch Tail, but not branded, and has on a small Bell. A black MARE COLT, two Years old this Spring, neither dockt nor branded. A dun MARE, four Feet five Inches high, about three Years old, dockt, and branded on the Shoulder I. Posted, and appraised, the first to five Pounds, the second to forty Shillings, and the third to six Pounds.

JOHN FRAILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a MARE about twelve Hands and a Half high, about six Years old, paces and trots, dockt, branded on the near Buttock I M, and had on a Bell. Posted, and appraised to two Pounds fifteen Shillings.

JAMES SHARKEY.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a small bay HORSE, about four Feet four Inches high, branded on the near Buttock O I, with a Strok. through the O, one hind Foot white, and is about twelve Years olde Posted, and appraised to four Pounds.

PATRICK HALL.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, an Iron gray MARE, about four Feet four Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock R B. Posted and appraised to four Pounds ten Shillings.

JOHN SCANDLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a sleabitten gray MARE, about four Feet four Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, had on a Bell, is branded on each Shoulder S, and on the near Buttock ML in a Piece. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.

SILVANUS STOKES.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a bright bay HORSE, about four Feet five or six Inches high, has a Star and small Stroke down his Face, one hind Foot white, branded on the near Buttock ↄ, a roached Mane and Bob Tail, and is about seven or eight Years old. Posted, and appraised to six Pounds.

NIMROD FERGUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a small sorrel Horse, about five Years old, four Feet high, with a large Blaze in his Face, flaxen Mane and Tail, roached and bobbed, has some Saddle Spots, all his Feet white, but no perceivable Brand.

MARTHA SULLENGER.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a gray HORSE about seven or eight Years old, four Feet three Inches high, branded on the near Buttock ƒW, with a roached Mane and Switch Tail. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds ten Shillings.

JOHN BILBO.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a brindled STEER with a white Face, about six Years old, marked with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Swallowfork, Underkeel, and Overkeel in the left; also a red HEIFER with a white Face, about four Years old, marked with a Swallowfork in the right Ear, and a Crop and Half Crop in the left. Posted and appraised, the Steer to fifty Shillings, and the Heifer to forty Shillings.

ARTHUR MOSELEY.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, five CATTLE, namely, a black COW, and red HEIFER with a white Face, marked with a Slit in the right Ear, and a Crop and two Slits in the left; also a black COW with a white Face, marked with a Crop and Slit in the right Ear (the said Cow had a Calf last Spring, which is now with her) likewise a red and white HEIFER, two Years old, with a white Face, marked with a Crop in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds fifteen Shillings.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark brindled STEER, about three Years old, marked with a Swallowfork and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings.

JAMES BRYANT, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a middle sized COW, somewhat brindled, with a white Spot in her Forehead, her Belly white, all her Legs white, marked with a Swallowfork in the right Ear, and a Nick under it, and has a Hole in the left. Posted, and appraised to thirty five Shillings.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black MARE about four feet high, with a roached Mane, branded on the near Buttock with a Flesh Fork, and has some Saddle Spots on her Back. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds ten Shillings.

RICHARD HANEY.

MIDDLESEX, *May* 7, 1771.

RUN away, a dark Mulatto Man named BARNABY, about five Feet two Inches high. He is artful in his Answers, and has an Impediment in his Speech. Had on a Suit of dark coloured *Russia* Drab. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him committed to Jail, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf. AUGUSTINE SMITH.

RICHMOND Town, *April* 30, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 18th Instant, an outlandish Negro named MINGO. He had on a blue under Jacket, and a light brown One over it, has a fore Finger on his left Hand, and speaks but indifferent *English*. Whoever delivers the said Negro to me at *Richmond*, or to Mr. *James Marsden* at *Norfolk*, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Tf JOHN BROOKE.

AS twelve Months are nearly expired since the Store kept at *Todd*'s, on Account of Messr. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glasgow*, by the Subscriber, has been discontinued, it is expected that, such Persons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to discharge their respective Balances; and it may be depended upon that such as do not will be sued, as the Indulgence already given the Customers has been such that no farther can be allowed, or reasonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would sell cheap.

Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be SOLD, *on reasonable Terms,*

HIS Majesty's PATENT, or Grant, for twenty Thousand Acres of LAND in *West Florida*. Any Person, or Persons, inclinable to purchase may be informed of the Particulars by inquiring of *Joseph Cadle*, at the Sign of the Cross Keys, the Corner of *Chesnut* and *Third* Streets, *Philadelphia*. 12

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Thursday *the 20th of* June, *being* Spotsylvania *Court Day*,

THE DWELLINGHOUSE now possessed by me, with the Timber Yard adjoining, whereon are erected a Kitchen, Smokehouse, and every Convenience necessary for a Family; it is situated on the main Street in *Fredericksburg*, and may be easily converted into a Store. Credit will be given until *October* General Court for one Half the Money, and until *April* General Court for the other Half.

9 THOMAS MILLER.

WANTED *in* NORBORNE *Parish*, Frederick *County*,

A SCHOOLMASTER well qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetick; if *Latin* also, the more agreeable, and the Salary enlarged. It will not be expected that he should teach more than fifteen or twenty Scholars. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printer of this Paper; or of *J. Nourse* at *Piedmont*, in the said County. None need apply but such as can have an undoubted Character for Diligence and Sobriety.

N. B. It is thought a Dancing Master likewise would meet with Encouragement in the above County. 12

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotsylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherst* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittsylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewise good Tobacco Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subscriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherst* County, but made over by a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE,

And may be entered on in NOVEMBER *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and seventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, &c. and lies so level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greatest Ease. The Improvements on the same consist of a Plantation, in good Order, sufficient for working seven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary House fifty four Feet long, finished off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, besides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a House twenty Feet in Length, and sixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouse, Barn, fine strong Stables, Corn Houses, two fine Gardens, of the best sawed Framing and Pales; and, in short, every Convenience that is necessary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uses. There are also, on the same Plantation, two large standing Stores kept, of very considerable Trade; the Storehouses are large and commodious, the cheapest of which did not cost less than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouse belongs a House for the Residence of the Merchants, one of which cost upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of seventy five; there also belongs to the Stores fine strong Stables, &c. There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as also three Blacksmiths Shops, &c. The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty considerably. Besides these two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of considerable Trade, is settled (for the Convenience of their Diets, &c. in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiously situated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at least, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouse, Store, &c. &c. (Tailors and Blacksmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houses underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, so as to resemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almost all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Prospect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherst* Courthouse, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly used by Travellers, and, together with the great Resort of Gentlemen to this Place, consumes as much Liquors as cost me annually three Hundred Pounds, besides Provisions for Men and Beasts. As Persons at a Distance inclining to purchase may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and see the Place, I think it not amiss to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reasonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinsick Value of it.

I will also sell to the Purchaser (if required) most of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at least ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the same; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, &c. are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty considerable to me.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.